

TWO CALIFORNIA PHALANGIDS.

By NATHAN BANKS.

Eurybunus spinosus, sp. nov.

Length 7 mm.; femur I 3 mm. Grayish brown above, a blackish mark on each side of base of abdomen outlining a paler central stripe; sides and venter gray, minutely dotted with silvery; eye tubercle with a white stripe above; femora I and III brown, with a pale ring on middle; tibiæ I and III brown, mottled with pale; femora and tibiæ II and IV whitish, with irregular brown spots; all metatarsi pale, tarsi ringed with brown at false articulations; palpi pale, spotted with brown, black at tips. Eye-tubercle low, smooth; two small elevations on anterior margin of cephalothorax, but bearing no spinules; a transverse row of small spinules behind eye-tubercle; about eight transverse rows of spinules on the abdomen; femora and patellæ tipped with some spinules; legs and palpi clothed with short stiff black bristles; no false articulation in metatarsus I, one in tibia II; last joint of palpus straight, once and one-half as long as preceding joint, palpal claw without teeth.

Habitat: Los Angeles, California.

Mitopus californicus, sp. nov.

Length 7 mm.; femur I, 4 mm. Grayish above, indistinctly mottled with white and brown; vase-mark not distinct; femora and tibiæ with brown bands near base and tip. Some spinules grouped in front, and some on each side of cephalothorax eye-tubercle about its diameter from anterior margin, two rows of spinules above; basal joints of legs with five rows of prominent spinules; and a row on each segment of the body; palpi short, last joint slightly curved, longer than three plus four, palpal claw smooth; no false articulations in any tibiæ, one in metatarsus I; tibia II much longer than metatarsus II.

Habitat: Los Angeles, California.

Similar to the eastern *M. montanus* Banks, but not so strikingly marked, and tibia II is much longer than metatarsus II (a trifle shorter in *M. montanus*).

NOTES ON DREPANID LARVÆ.

By HARRISON G. DYAR, A. M.

We have four genera of this interesting little family in North America, and each is represented by probably but a single species; at least there seem to be only four different larvæ.* The moths greatly resemble Geometrids in appearance and habits, but differ in venation. The larvæ differ from all their allies in the absence of the last pair of

*See Proc. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist. XXIV, 492, where Dr. Packard quotes the observations of Mr. S. L. Elliot, that the larvæ of *O. rosea* and *O. irrorata* are alike.